THE SEMI-WERKLY UNION, will be published advesday and Saturday, at \$4 per annum for one copy are copies, and \$15 for five copies.

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country restation, will be published every Saturday meruing, at the 5d wing prices: For one copy, 22 per annum; three e-pice for 55; five pices for 45; ten copies for 815; twenty option, and to one address, 25. Scherriptions may commone at any time.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Science.

HE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and facing that a discriminating public were bestowing their patron to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all rates, the control of the

nors's patent permutation personal series patent permutation permutation without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,

Nos. 135, 137, and 130 Water street, and

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st., New York.

F. COYLE & CO., Agrain

Washington, D. C. B. W. KNOWLES, Agent Richmond, Virginia

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

May 26-1y

CORNER FINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan-ceredits, for use in Europe, Citina, &c.

May 28-0000

RICH SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1858.—
To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners amounts.

75 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots,—BICK SCH \$37,000 | 1 prize of 15,000 | 75 prizes of 5,000 | 75 do 3,500 | 63 do Ac., Ac., A Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50.

\$35,000 !-Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 201, for 1858, To be drawn at WILMINGTON, Del., on Saturday, SEPTEMBER 11, 1858. 78 number Lottery—13 drawn ballots 78 number Lottery 13 drawn ballots - serisspin 1 grand prize of ... 335,000 | 1 prize of ... 1 do ... 15,000 | 20 prizes of ... 1 do ... 15,000 | 50 do ... 1 do ... 7,500 | 200 do ... 1 do ... 4,000 | &c. &c. &c. Tickets \$10 - haive \$5 - quarters \$2.50. Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets ... 1 Do do 26 quarter do ...

\$35,500 t—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, lass 207, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Satur-ay, SEPTEMBER 18, 1838. 75 number Lottery.—12 Drawn Ballots.—BRILLIANT SCHEES.

\$35,500 | 1 prize of... 12,500 | 1 do ... 7,500 | 1 do ... 6,000 | 50 prizes of ... 5,000 | 50 do ... 4,500 | 111 do ... Tickets \$10-baives \$5-quarters \$2 50.

2 do 8,000 66 do 200

Tokets \$15—halves \$7 50—quarters \$3 75—eighths \$1 575.

Certificates of packages of 20 whole tickets \$35.

De do 26 half do 110 60

De do 26 quarter do 55 50

No do 26 quarter do 57 50

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid lotteries will receive the most prompt attention, and an account of each drawing will be sent immediately after it is over to all who erder from me.

BRADY'S GALLERY, 352 Pennsylvania avenue, near Seventh street, over Sweeny, Rittenhouse, Fant, & Co. a Banking House.—Mr. BRADY begs respectfully to inform the public that, in consequence of the very liberal patronage he has received since opening his Photographic Gallery at Washington, he will, con-trary to bis original intention, keep it open during the summer months.

nonths.

An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to exeute photographs and ambrotypes in the best possible manner.

Prices ranging from one dollar upwards.

The collection of portraits of distinguished men at this gallery is the
argest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Sunlays excepted) from 7, a. m., to 7, p. m.

July 1—cod/3mos

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Not assets February 1, 1858, \$4,085,008 95. Secured in State onds and mortgages of first cines.

Frederick S. Winston, president. Isaac Abbott, accretary.

A. Y. P. Garaett, M. D., examining physician, 465 Ninth street.

Pamphlots and further information may be obtained at the office of CHARLES DE SELDEN, Agent, No. 507 Seventh street.

TURTLES! AT LLOYD'S

TURTLES!! TURTLES!!! AT LLOYD'S NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RE

Southeast corner of 7th and R streets.

Served up in Soup and Steake every day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Ba'O'ders from families promptly attended to \$\tilde{\t

AT LLOYD'S

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital \$200,000 !

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. The only company in Washington having such a clause in its char Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lower

leastes.

Bosides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability abave of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder hable for loases. Office—Corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street.

Wm. F. Rayly, Benj. Heall, Francis Mohun, James F. Hahday, Hudson Taylor, Wm. Orme, Samuel Bacon, Joseph Bryan, M. W. Galt. N. B.—No charge made for policies.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President. June 27—1y

HENRY & CAMPBELL,

LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,
Siouz. City, Jouca,
Ruter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money twestern rates, pay taxes, and furnish abstract to titles.

Sep 25—dkzwly

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, Washington, D. C.-

e session.

The Preparatory Department of the Columbian College will com-sence its next session on Wednesday, the eighth (8th) of September.

Apply to J. G. RINNEY, President. Apply to Aug 18 StawtistNov

STREET BOWLING SALOON, 325 E street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.—The undersigned would respectfully amounce to the citizens and these temporarily residing in Washington that the above well-known and popular estab-ishment will be reopened on Monday, August 23, 188s, after having heat closed for a brief summer season for the purpose of repairing the alleys and refitting the establishment in a handsome number. To regularize the action of the purpose of repairing

MEMORIS OF RACHEL, by Madame De B.;

The States of Central America, their Geography, Population, Commerce, etc., by E. G. Kynier; price El.

Memoir of Joseph Curtis, a Model Man; price 50 cents.

The Blatory of Richard the Third, by Jacob Abbott; price 60 cents.

Just received and for agic at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

Ang 18

The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 120.

WASHINGTON CITY, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

A GLANCE AT AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

was ready, inasmuch as all the money necessary for sub-orning the officers and soldiers of the garrison had been mised; and I was even told what officers had received their money in advance. Desirous of seeing a revolution, I delayed a week lenger than I otherwise should, and finally left in disgust.

In Mexico I met many foreigners. Evenely Comment

finally left in disgust.

In Mexico I met many foreigners—French, German, and a few British subjects. The universal question with them all was, "When are the United States going to assume the protectorate of this country?" This led me to look around and inquire into the number of Americans engaged in business in Mexico, and I found the number less than that of any other nation. In Mexico I heard of but two Americans who did business on a large scale and here there are not more than three.

large scale, and here there are not more than The more I looked into the matter the more did

be about 350 lect above the running water beneath. This road is a work of great magnitude, but it is the only thing that can save the nation. Manuel Escandon has undertaken it, and he has the energy to carry it through, provided his countrymen will only give him a chance. I was told in Mexico that Col. Tolcott's report would be

THE WAR IN INDIA.

CABLE DEMONSTRATIONS. GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

THE CABLE CARNIVAL IN NEW YORK. *

The celebration of the success of the Atlantic telegraph which took place in New York on Wednesday last, exceeded the expectations even of the sanguine New York There were present upwards of one hundred thou sand visitors, and the streets were literally thronged from early morning to a late hour at night. Speaking in gen-eral terms of the events of the day, the New York Herald of yesterday morning says:

eral terms of the events of the day, the New York Herald of yesterday morning says:

The city of New York celebrated yesterday the completion of the great work which has united the two continents of Europe and America in an indissoluble bond. That this celebration was fully worthy of the event to be commemorated will be acknowledged by all who participated in it, either as principals or accessories. It was a spontaneous outburst of public enthusiasm such as one cannot see but once in a lifetime. We do not refer particularly to the execution of the official programme, which was well enough, but rather to the general hearty and cordial feeling with which all nationalities joined to celebrate the grand event of the age.

For several days the city has been crowded with strangers. The chief Broadway hotels have been obliged to send their gaests into contiguous lodgings, and the smaller taverns have been literally run down with customers. The rush by the early beats and trains yesterday morning was something wonderful to see. From the East and the West, the North and the South, there poured into this city such a concourse of people as was never before seen on Manhattan island. The suburban cities—Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bergen—sont in their thousands. The ferries and stage routes were thronged from early morning till long after midnight.

Broadway was, of course, the grand centre of attraction. Before ten o'clock the people began to throng the sidewalks, viewing the numerous decorations and mottoes which adorned the great bazaars. At noon the streets became aimost impenetrable, such was the solid mass that filled it. From Fourteenth street to the Battery the whole

which adorned the great bazaars. At noon the streets be-came almost impenetrable, such was the solid mass that filled it. From Fourteenth street to the Battery the whole pave, from house to house on either side, was alive with a surging, swaying, eddying crowd. Not less than a mil-lion of men, women, and children celebrated with us on yesterday the success of the Atlantic cable. New York was fairly overwhelmed for once. The celebration of 1853, when we were in flush times, and when the Presi-dent of the United States with all bis cabinet ministers came to assist could not be sentenced to the orbic in the dent of the United States with all his cabinet ministers came to assist, could not be compared to the cable jubilee in any way. Then there were great gatherings at certain specified points, but yesterday every chief avenue of the city was choked with people. For twelve hours and more this stream of humanity flowed to and fro, almost without cessation or diminution.

The official exercises of the day commenced with a solution of the country of the count

rine official exercises of the day commenced with a sol-emm service, at half-past ten o'clock, in Trinity Church. This ceremonial was attended by the civic authorities, the representatives of foreign powers, and invited guests. The spacious cathedral edifice was crowded in every

At one o clock the line of march was formed on the Battery by the military escort and the several civic bodies forming parts of the procession. At about 3 o'clock the grand cortes moved up Broadway to the Fifth avenue, and thence to the Crystal Palace, where appropriate exercises were gone through with In the evening there was a general illumination, preceded by a torchlight procession of the Fire Department. And thus was closed the celebration

bration.

We have seen royal and imperial fêtes in Europe. They were, perhaps, more artistic in their details than our cable celebration of yesterday, but they lacked its spontaniety and cheery aspect. We walked from the Bowling Green to Fourteenth street yesterday, through at least a hundred and fifty thousand persons, and saw not the slightest attempt at anything like rowdyism or vulgarity. Everybody seemed happy, contented, and jolly. Old quarrels were forgotten, and hand met hand after estrangements of many a day.

jolly. Old quarrels were forgotten, and hand met hand after estrangements of many a day.

The scene presented along Broadway altogether transcends description. Every available and even unavailable place was secured long beforehand, and from the Battery to Union place one was obliged to run a gauntlet of eyes more effective and more dangerous than any artillery battery. This display of female beauty, conjoined to the great array of flags, banners, and mottoes, made us think of a Roman carnival. To the pet military regiments, the Montreal artillery, and the officers and crews of the Niagara and Agamemnon, there was given a most splendid greeting all along the line. Everywhere we heard cheers for Field and Hudson, Everett and their British coadjutors. We have never seen a more cheerful, hearty, and cordial shout than that which welcomed the gallant tars of the Niagara, as they moved more cheerful, hearty, and cordial shout than that which welcomed the gallant tars of the Niagara, as they moved up Broadway. Next to them in point of popular favor came the military. The crack infantry regiments—the Seventh and Seventy-first—never looked better, and received much applause. The crowd upon Broadway was so great that the military had much difficulty in getting through it, and so the procession was somewhat retarded. There was much pushing, crowding, and some little swearing; but, for the sake of the cable, both the spectators and the soldiers were willing to stand a great deal. So matters turned out well in the end, and the Crystal

tators and the soldiers were willing to stand a great deal. So matters turned out well in the end, and the Crystal Palace was reached in safety a little behind time.

At night one would suppose the crowd would lessen. Not so. The illuminations, the fireworks, the many-colored lanterns, and the general gas and spermaceti demonstrations gave to Broadway a carnavelesque appearance which it is almost impossible to describe. Beginning with the clever design of the New York Club down to the Park, there was a succession of illuminations and transparencies of every possible sort. The great basears vied with each other in the number and variety of their mottoes and designs, both for day and night; but, passing by all of them, we were especially struck with the following distich on the side of a car:

With wild huzzas now let the welkin ring; Columbia's got Britannia on a string.

Columbia's got Britamia on a string.

There were others more elaborate and expensive, but none more expressive than the above.

The firemen's torchlight parade concluded the day's festivities. It was exceedingly beautiful; and as the long line moved through Broadway, surrounded by an entiusisative crowd on every side, and lightful by thousands of torches, candles, and colored lanterns, one might easily have imagined himself in a fairy land. It was iong after midnight before the great assemblage dispersed, and even then the streets did not resume their wonted aspect. Although the ferries, the Harlem and Now Harlem railroads and steamboats made extra trips at late hours, and other means of exit from the city were provided, yet other means of exit from the city were provided, yet many people were unable to get away or to find lodgings in town. The fact is, that an avalanche of people de-scended upon us, and New York was crushed for once; but we do not lay Atlantic cables every day.

in twin. The fact is, that an avaluation of people deexcited upon an affect vota was religible into

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flame which almost blinded the multitude, the east and west wings of the Hall were illuminated by representations in fireworks of the Ningara and Agamemon in the act of laying the cable. The cheer which greeted this was unusual, and continued long after the last spark had died away. In another minute the mass was startled by the simultaneous burst of flame from the immense piece which covered the entire front of the Hall. Columns of fire, studded with stars, supported an entablature which was emblazoned with a star for every State in the Union. In the centre of the columns, beneath the entablature. In the centre of the columns, beneath the entablature, blazed a beautiful Greek cross. The inscription on the entablature was as follows: "The last naval engagement

between Columbia and Great Britain -- a tie, Above this was a representation of the sea, with Old Neptune sitting in his shell and holding his trident with one hand, while in the other he held the cable, which one mand, while in the other he held the cable, which connected the lion on the one side with the eagle on the other, symbolical of the union of America and England. At either end were winged messengers with their trumpets, supposed to be heralding forth the news to the world. Surmounting the whole, and blazing forth from among a hundred Roman candles, appeared the following inscription:

The appearance of this vast and really wonderful piece was the crowning triumph of the evening, and elicited the most rapturous applause. In consequence of the state of the City Hall roof being covered with canvas, the rockets and smaller works were let off from stands erected at either end of the hall. As a further precaution, by the forethought of Mayor Tiemann, a number of barrels and pails of water, with men to attend them, were placed upon the roof, and Sergeant Birney was directed to critically examine the building after the display to prevent all possibility of fire.

Altogether the display may well be pronounced a success, and with the exception of one rocket striking a window of old Tammany, we believe there was no accident to mar the pleasure of the evening. The time occupied was just one hour and a quarter, and yet many of the crowd lingered to wait for the passage of the firemen's procession.

effected the highest credit upon New York. Inc firenen, resolved not to be behind any one else in signalizing this great achievement of science, gave a grand terchlight procession, which was witnessed with great interest. The turnout was magnificent, and the display the finest of the kind on record.

the kind on record.

The day passed off without the recurrence of a single stous accident, and the celebration may be regarded as the most enthusiastic and creditable that has ever taken

THE CABLE CELEBRATION AT PHILADELPHIA.

Yesterday was a day such as is rarely seen in this city or out of it. The cable was upon everybody's lips, and as though a general spirit of exultation pervaded the community to its very centre, the entire city flocked to the streets. The bells and chimes rang out their music from each tower and belfry, and into Chestnut street, from ach avenue leading to it, poured a throng of people all in their holiday attire, whose many voices intermingled swelled the high tone of general rejoicing.

Never was such a spectacle before presented. Bunting flew from every public building, and from every point where bunting could be flown. Balconies were crowded with secole, and a partern of row checks presented itself.

with people, and a parterre of rosy cheeks presented itself at every window, glowing under bright eyes, all intent to view the grand procession which was to pass by. The streets were kept entirely clear for the parade. The police arrangements were perfect—nothing could have

The military display was very fine and imposing. The rocession proceeded to Independence Square, where eparations had been made for the interesting ceremoies which followed. The assemblage of people is said to have been dense. Hon. Ellis Lewis took the chair, and delivered a brief and pertinent address; and after prayer by Rev. Dr. Nevin, the following letters from disinguished gentlemen were read :

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, August 30, 1858.—Hon. ELLOS LEWIS, Chairman: I have been honored by the invitation of "the committee of arrangements for celebrating, on the first of September, the completion of the Atlantic telegraph, to participate in the ceremonies."

graph, to participate in the ceremonies."

I regret that it will not be in my power, on account of the pressure of public business, to unite with my follow-citizens at Philadelphia in celebrating the triumph of this wonderful enterprise, which has been accomplished by the science, skill, and energy of the British and American people. It is a grand event in the history of the world, and let us hope that, under a superintending Providence, it may, in its consequences, premote the peace and advance the civilization and happiness of all nations.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. Ellis Lewis, Philadelphia.

receive from your hand, shall testify to neutond to my children what my own city thinks of my acts. For your kindness, sir, expressed in such flattering, too flattering terms, and for the kindness of my fellow-citizens, I repeat my must heart-felt thanks.

Mr. Field then unrolled a long telegraphic despatch, which was greeted by tunultanous applause, and, holding it up, he said: Gentlemen, I have just received a telegraphic message from a little village, now a suburb of New York, which I will read for you. He then read:

London, Sept. I, 1858—[Lond cheers.]

To Cyraus W. Finlo, New York:

To Cyraus W. Finlo, New York: Correspondence of the New Orleans Delta.]

Vera Cruz, Aug. 4.—I recently made a trip to the city of Mexico, stopping a day in Orizaba, and another in Puebla. Ju wandering around these cities, I noticed the shops and stores particularly, and I found them all supplied with foreign goods. One would never magine, from their appearance, that communication with the coast cities has been cut off for nearly six months. Notwithstending the tynanical edicts of the church party and its President, the usual gayety seems to prevail in the cities. One sees about the same number of handsome equipages and gaily-dressed gentlemen on herse-back upon the pasea, at the theatre appear nightly good audiences, and the streets contain the same motley and nondescript crowds as in the days of Comonfort.

During my stay in the city, I was informed by persons pretending to be deep in the intrigues of the liberals, that any night I might see a revolution; that everything was ready, inasmuch as all the money necessary for sub-

London, Sept. I, 1858—[Loud cheers, I To Cyrus W. Fried, New York:

The directors are on their way to Valentia Bay to make arrangements for opening the line to the public, and convey their heartlest congratulations to you and your sellow-citizens on your joyous celebration of the great international work.

The reading of this despatch was applicated again and again by the vast multitude.

Speeches were then made by a number of gentlemen more or less connected with the success of the great work. The fireworks in the Park attracted large crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the exhibition. We copy from the Park attracted have crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the exhibition. We copy from the Park attracted have crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the exhibition. We copy from the Park attracted have crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the exhibition. We copy from the Park attracted have crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the exhibition. We copy from the Park attracted have crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the exhibition. We copy from the Park attracted have crowds in fact, the place was jammed long before the time set for the whole back-ground glistened with thousands of colored and silver stars, gold rain and serpents. In the midst of this rain of pyric gens burst out upon the view, in an arch, the words "Intelligence, Commerce, and Peace"—a culmination that elicited the most rapturous applause.

The carnival was kept up until midnight, and indeed morning had shown her give in the eastward before all morning had shown her grey in the eastward before all morning had shown her give in the eastward before all morning had been a wain had meanwhile begun to fall.

storning had shown her grey in the eastward before all was silent, though a rain had meanwhile begun to fall. The occasion on the whole was a memorable one, and will remain to show that, when she makes an effort, there is nothing which Philadelphia cannot do both creditably and handsomely.

A RATEROAD TO EUROPE [Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Let America, England, France, and Russia form ar alliance, or co-partnership; stop all wars; turn the same attention, means, men, and money which those govern-ments have expended to curse the world for fifty year-past to the mighty and ennobling purpose of levelling the hills of Scotland and the hills and mountains of the on the American coast to some other proper point on England's coast, elevated at least sixty feet above the

top.

The mines and minerals thus disclosed would go far The mines and minerals thus disclosed would go far toward defraying, if not altogether, the expenses of the enterprise; add to this, the sale of lots bordering on the railroad in the centre, and running back half a mile, would add a very pretty item. Then lay a rail track of large rails, with a groove of four inches square in each rail; in this groove insert a bar of cast steel four inches square, and you have a permanent road.

Improve the railroad cars by using no wheel less than sixteen feet in diameter: let them run upon the extreme

xteen feet in diameter; let them run upon the extreme outside of the cars, with track wide enough to accom-modate: make your cars two stories high, letting the axle of the wheels pass just under the upper story, and four wheels, and no more, to any one car; then put the four wheels, and no more, to any one car; then put the same motion to those wheels that is now given to our cur-wheels; and you may breakfast at the American terminus depot, and take tea at 5, p. m., at the Euro-pean terminus, transact business until 6 o'clock to-mor-row morning, and sup at 5 o'clock, p. m., at the Ameri-

The Prophet tells us that "every mountain and hill Sc. This is to be done by men's labor; and since railroads and canals are being made, we have the truth of
the prophecy in a good degree fulfilled; and since those
hills of Scotland and mountains of New England must
'be made low,'' the sooner the better. What part of
the world has been blessed with war for the last fifty
ye rs' saying nothing of time prior. Look at the millions multiplied by millions of money far worse than
thrown away, sacrificed in that time! Look at the
powder burned to kill men—enough to blast all the
rocks in this enterprise! and iron used in cannon and
balls—enough to make the rail across the Atlantic! and
men's labor and lives—enough sacrificed to build this
road in fifty years to come! Had this been begun on
my principle fifty years ago, the labor lost, and the
money and other means worse than lost, would have
effected my railroad to completion. Then the tolegraph
might have been laid with little trouble, and easily
mended if broken.

I will write you my improvement on railroads soon,
in which a great share of the wood and oil now used will
be sayed, the speed accelerated, and not so liable to run
off the track; and by it I will feel the generosity of our
railroad companies.

LEVI DAVIS.

Ridgeway, Orleans co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1858. roads and canals are being made, we have the truth of

railroad companies. LEVI D Ripogway, Orleans co., N. Y., Aug. 23, 1858.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

On a recent visit to the National Armory at Springfield we found it exhibiting its usual aspect of busy and intelligent industry. We learned that the figures for the past year, recently calculated, showed that the average cost of manufacturing each musket is (\$14-01.4) fourteen dollars one cent and four mills. This average is obtained by dividing the whole cost of maintaining the armory for one year, including all the items whatsoever, by the whole number of muskets manufactured within the year. of or one year, including all the items whatsoever, by the whole number of muskets manufactured within the year. The musket consists of 69 separate pieces, which are manufactured in different parts of the works, and finished with such ricety that they may be put together indiscriminately; so that, if it should be necessary at the seat of war, damaged muskets may be repaired by simply renewing the broken part; or one good musket may be made from the pieces of two that have sustained different injuries. The whole number of persons employed at the armory is 370. From fifteen to twenty thousand muskets are manufactured every year. The large arsenal building contains a quarter of a million of muskets stored ready for any emergency. A part of these had been ordered to be transferred shortly to Washington Territory. From the rx of of this building a splendid view of the surrounding country is obtained, the elevation being about 220 feet above the Connecticut river. The watershops on the Mill river, which were formerly scattered at three different points along that stream, have been collected at the uppermost fall, where new and spacious buildings have been erected. An immense power is obtained by means of a subterranean canal, whereby the whole fall of the river is concentrated at this place. The superintendent of the armory is General James S. Whitney.

THE WIFE OF THE LATE EX-PRESIDENT MON-

1st auditor

Payment for subscriptions must be made invariably in advance, on d the , as or will always be discontinued at the expiration of the period subscribed for unless removed. Notice will be given to unlarribees when it is subscriptions are about in expire.

Remittances by mail will be at the risk of the subscribers, and not

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

| 175 | 1 square 2 months | 175 | 1 do 3 menths | 3 00 | 1 do 6 months | 5 00 | 1 do 1 year | ... Eight lines or less make a square longer advertisements, proportion, and all payable in advance. Advertisements on twice or thrios a week with the charged 37 jc cense per square insertion after the first. Advertisements once a week in the courts per square for each insertion. Special notices charged the foregoing rates.

ing and tedious task to perform before it can be properly said that tranquillity has been restored to India.

When the hot and rainy seasons have passed, and it is safe for European troops to take the field. Lord Clyde is resolved to resume the offensive, with confident and well-grounded hope of completing his ardures task. So far, by all accounts, the British forces have borne the hot weather well, and every day that passes increases the chances of success, and reduces the hopes of the enemy. Measures of conciliation, which proved so effective in Robilcund, and which are being tried with great success in Oude, will aid Lord Clyde in bringing to a close this truly formidable rebellion.

THE CAPTURED SLAVER .- THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

(From the Charleston Courier, Aug. 31.)

Among other results of the excitement produced by the arrival of the captured Africans in the brig Echo, there has been considerable discussion at corners and on shady spots of pavement concerning a supposed conflict of jurisdiction between the federal laws and the State laws. Where the conflict could occur between two systems and chauses of laws which agree in prohibiting the introduction of a certain class of persons from foreign soil, we have not precisely been informed.

The facts, we believe, so far as has transjired in this discussion, are as follows:

is on Sunday the sheriff of Charleston district, J. E. Ca-On Sunday the sherilf of Charleston district, J. E. Carew, esq., consulted the attorney general as to his duties under the case, and especially with reference to the question whether it was his duty to act under the A. A., 1835, and take custody of the recaptured Africans as a

Attorney General, C. Richardson Miles, furnished an elaborate and detailed opinion to the conclusion that the act of 1835 did not apply, in spirit or letter, and that the "persons" in question were in the proper and lawful custody of the federal authorities.

Judependent of this inquiry, we believe that some pre-liminary steps were taken to effect a local lawful con-

The more I looked into the matter the more did I be-come impressed with the belief that, owing to the natu-ral antipathies of this nation for ours, and to the clan-nishness of foreigners here resident, this is no country for Americans to push their fortunes in. Our own offers far better opportunities for money making. But this quesbetter opportunities for money making. But this ques-tion of American protection, which was much discussed by Moran, of the Extraordinary, (which, by the way, was the cause of his being fined \$1,000,) together with the stand taken by our minister, Mr. Forsyth, in opposition to the income tax or forced loan, inclines many of the German residents here to claim American protection. In Mexico I met with Col. Tolcott, steam engineer-in-ties of the surrow pains offered between this city and Independent of this inquiry, we believe that some preliminary steps were taken to effect a legal issue and settlement of the jurisdiction. Under the r lvice of an attorney the necessary affidavits to make a j.-ina facie case
under the A. A., 1835, were drawn up and notice was
given to the sheriff, and by him to the United States
marshal. This notification of the sheriff was referred by
Dr. Ha-nilton, the marshal, to James Conver, eaq. United States district attorney, w..o replied by enclosing a
copy of the opinion from the attorney general's office.
It was also stated that under this construction of the laws
of South Carolina the United States district attorney
would instruct the United States marshal not to surrender the possession and custody of the recaptured Africans.
There is no reason, however, so far as we have been informed, to apprehend any issue of this kind, which could
only delay the adjudication of the case. The officers
properly in charge can and will do nothing beyond the
necessary details of custody and the offices of humanity,
until instructions are received from the federal Executive, who is officially charged with certain duties, or
from the Attorney General of the United States, or the
Secretary of the Navy.

No time has been fixed for the trial of the prisoners in
custody in the federal jail of this district. chief of the survey being effected between this city and the capital for the purpyse of locating a line of railroad for account of Manuel Escandon. I learned from his son that the line had been located as far as Orizaba, and that that the fine had been located as ar as Orizaba, and that they found that they could ascend the Cumbus between that city and Puebla with not more than 20 miles of beavy grading, and with no grades over 200 feet to the mile. The big barranco between Cordova and Orizaba will require a bridge of 1,080 feet in length, and it will be about 350 feet above the running water beneath. This could be a work of year transpartingle, but it is the only

A DINNER IN THE HAREM.

was told in Mexico that Col. Tolcott's report would be made in September, and that then Escandon would proceed to Europe via the United States, in order to lay his plan before the capitalists of the world. If success attends him, I hope to see the work under way within the coming year. In 18 months it could be finished as far as Orizaba, and in four years it could be carried to Mexico.

We might then hope to see a portion of your pleasure-[From the advanced sheets of Mrs. Hornby's work on Constanti-At the entrance of the dining-room stood two Arab

Orizaba, and in four years it could be carried to Mexico.

We might then hope to see a portion of your pleasureloving population, which yearly wings its flight northward, to swelter away the summer months at fashionable
watering places, landing here on their way to the tierra
templada. And with them what changes would come
over this land? He that lives will see.

Coming down from Mexico I had an opportunity of
examining the military condition of the country. In
Mexico there were about 1,800 men of all arms; in Puebla
about 1,600; in Orizaba about 500; in Cordova 400; and At the entrance of the dining-room stood two Arab slaves, richly attired. To each lady, as she entered, one of these held a beautiful silver bowl, while the other poured rosewater over her hands from a vase of the same richly-chased material. Two little slave girls presented fine napkins, the ends embroidered in gold, on which we each shook the rosewater from our fingers. The dining-room was a most luxurious apartment, closely laticed, for it looked into the streets of Stamboul, but cheerful and rich in crimson divans and caved and painted flowers on the walls and ceiling. All had been about 1,600; in Orizaba about 500; in Cordova 400; and at the Chiquihuite about 150. This last is a difficult point to take if attacked in front, but it can be flanked, point to take if attacked in front, but it can be flanked, and might be taken with a small company of riflemen.

The troops of the Church are composed of forced Indian levies, ignorant of the use of arms, and whose highest wish is to return to their homes. In my humble opinion, five hundred white men would manch from here to Puebla and have but one fight to make, which would be at the Chiquihuite. However, fighting is not the plan on this line. The policy is simply to hold the State of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, and to let Vidaurri, Zuazua and Pueblita do the righting, and, judging from what the Progress says, they are not deing badly.

In addition to the National Guard of this State we have five hundred men of the State of Oaxaca. They latteca, for it looked into the streets of Stamboul, but cheerful and rich in crimson divans and carved and painted flowers on the walls and ceiling. All had been done to make the cage bareable. Riva Pacha's harem is, I am told, one of the most "fashionable," which accounted for seeing a European table, adorned with a handsome centre piece and four beautiful vases of flowers and fruit, after the French fashion. The dinner service was of rare and beautiful China; the silver knives and forks were extremely handsome; the seven delicately fine; the flowers exquisitely arranged, and mingled with oranges and lemons, in Eastern fashion; the slaves were standing round, three or four deep, awaiting our slightest sign; we felt still more in the land of dreams. First of all, they placed to each guest a sparkling waterbottle and glass. Then a fine china plate containing a flat roll of a kind of rye bread, called semeet, quite new and warm, and covered with a small seed, which, not being a canary or a linnet, I objected to. Then soup was served—a great novelty in a harem: it was most excellent—chicken and vermicelli. Then came a dish of pilan of chicken and rice, done brown. I sat next to the chief wife, on her right hand; as the slave held the dish, she pointed out the nicest pieces, begging me to take them. The fair Circassian sat opnosite to me. I was enviswed to see if In addition to the National Guard of this State we have five hundred men of the State of Onxaca. They have suffered considerably from the yellow fellow, but having great faith in their commander, Col. Megia, they seem determined to stay and see it out. I believe they are pretty well through with the fever. [From the New York Journal of Commerce, Sept. 1.]

According to the last news from British India the rainy season had commenced, and therefore the campaign of 1857-8 may be considered at an end. Considering the difficulties to be overcome when that campaign was open-difficulties to be overcome when that campaign of the slave held the dish, she pounced out the nicest pieces, begging me to take them. The fair they really seemed to like the modern innovation of knives and forks. For the first few minutes they used them will be a second of the company of the co According to the last news from British India the rainy season had commenced, and therefore the campaign of 1857-8 may be considered at an end. Considering the difficulties to be overcome when that campaign was opened the most sanguine expectations. When Sir Colin Campbell arrived in India and assumed the chief command of the British forces, with the exception of Delhi which had just fallen, and of Cawapore, the rebels had nearly every strong place in the country. Notwithstanding the adherenced with destruction by an overwhelming force. In Central India every fortress of importance was in possession of the British campe, and the extraction by an overwhelming force. In Central India every fortress of importance was in possession of the mitineers. The dwalfor contingent, an army in itself of well-drilled and able-bodied troope had deserted to the enury, and had taken possession of the activation by an overwhelming force. In Calpec. Ouse and Rohilcund had declared their independence, and set up a overeign of their own. In Southern England, Koer Sing, and the Dimapore Insurgents threatened serious and widespread disturbance. Disaffect of a few leagues immediately around the British camps, the entire country was in the hands of the enemy, and the great lime of communication from Calculta to the north was therefore the country was in the hands of the enemy, and the great lime of communication from Calculta to the north was therefore the country was in the hands of the enemy and the great lime of communication from Calculta to the north was therefored at many points by large bodies of rebels.

Such was the unpromising situation of affairs when Lord Clyde took the field. It was not long before the prospect brightenet. Colonel Seador's advance from belli reopened communication from the terrible danger which menaced them for eighty-seven days and inglutes. What was the content of the country with the support of the country with the support of the country wis the propect by the propect by the propect of the first few dish